



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

Fact Sheet

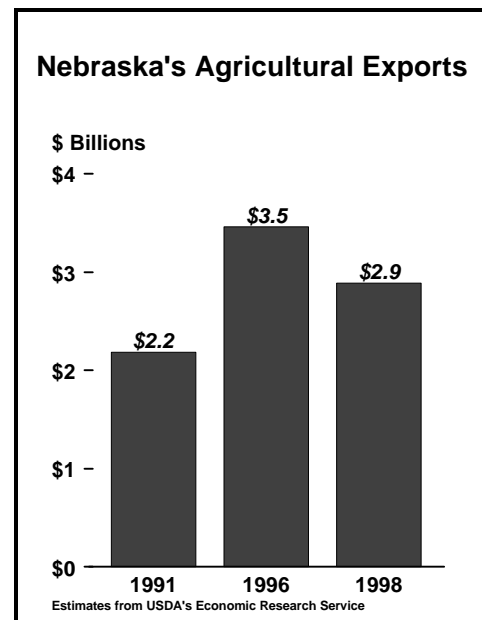
WTO and Agriculture **What's at Stake for Nebraska?**

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Nebraska is one of the leading producers of agricultural products and a major exporter. The state's farm cash receipts totaled \$8.8 billion in 1998. Also that same year, Nebraska ranked fifth among all 50 states with agricultural exports estimated at \$2.9 billion. These exports help boost farm prices and income, while supporting about 44,000 jobs both on the farm and off the farm in food processing, transportation and manufacturing. Exports are increasingly important to Nebraska's agricultural and state-wide economy. Measured as exports divided by farm cash receipts, the state's reliance on agricultural exports have risen from 24 percent to 33 percent since 1991.

The top five agricultural exports in 1998 were:

- # live animals and red meats -- \$828 million
- # feed grains and products -- \$779 million
- # soybeans and products -- \$482 million
- # feeds and fodders -- \$248 million
- # animal hides and skins -- \$242 million



World demand for these products is increasing, but so is competition among suppliers. If Nebraska's farmers, ranchers, and food processors are to compete successfully for the export opportunities of the 21st century, they need *fair trade* and *fair access* to growing global markets.

Nebraska Producers Benefit From Trade Agreements

- # Nebraska, the nation's third largest feed corn producer, benefits under the Uruguay Round as Japan increases its 3.75-million-ton zero duty quota for feed corn by 450,000 tons by 2000. South Korea is lowering its in-quota tariff on feed corn and popcorn from 3 percent to 1.8 percent from 1995 to 2005. Korea will also reduce tariffs on mixed animal feeds from 7 percent to 4.2 percent.
- # With the nation's second largest cattle industry, Nebraska benefits from the Uruguay Round with a 38-percent reduction in the quantity of EU beef receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is reducing beef tariffs from 50 percent to 38.5 percent. Korea will eliminate its beef import quota by 2001 and reduce its tariffs to 40 percent by 2004.
- # A large wheat producer, Nebraska benefits under the Uruguay Round from a 33-percent reduction in the quantity of EU wheat receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is expanding

its 5,530,000-ton tariff-rate quota by 35,000 tons annually from 1995 to 2000.